

Ilocano language

Ilocano (also **Ilokano**; /ɪːloʊˈkɑːnoʊ/^[7] Ilocano: *Pagsasao nga Ilokano*) is an Austronesian language spoken in the Philippines. It is the third most-spoken native language in the country.

As an Austronesian language, it is related to Malay (Indonesian and Malaysian), Tetum, Chamorro, Fijian, Maori, Hawaiian, Samoan, Tahitian, Paiwan and Malagasy. It is closely related to some of the other Austronesian languages of Northern Luzon, and has slight mutual intelligibility with the Balangao language and the eastern dialects of the Bontoc language.^[8]

The Ilokano people had their own distinct indigenous writing system and script known as *kur-itan*. There have been proposals to revive the *kur-itan* script by teaching it in Ilokano-majority public and private schools in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur.^[9]

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Ilocano	
Ilokano	
 <div><i>Iloko, Iluko, Pagsasao nga Ilokano</i></div>	
Native to	Philippines
Region	Northern Luzon, many parts of Central Luzon (northern Tarlac, northern sections of Zambales, Aurora, and Nueva Ecija), and few parts of SOCCSKSARGEN
Ethnicity	Ilocano
Native speakers	9.1 million (2015) ^[1] 2 million L2 speakers (2000) ^[2] Third most spoken native language in the Philippines ^[3]
Language family	<div>Austronesian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malayo-Polynesian<ul style="list-style-type: none">Philippine<ul style="list-style-type: none">Northern Luzon<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ilocano</div>
Writing system	Latin (Ilocano alphabet), Ilokano Braille <i>Historically Kur-itan</i>
Official status	
Official language in	La Union ^[4]
Recognised minority language in	 Philippines
Regulated by	Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino
Language codes	

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References

External links

ISO 639-2

ilo (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?code_ID=204)

ISO 639-3

ilo

Glottolog

ilok1237 (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/ilok1237>)^[5]

Linguasphere

31-CBA-a (<http://linguasphere.info/?page=linguascale&linguacode=31-CBA-a>)

Classification

Ilocano, like all Philippine languages, is an Austronesian language, a very expansive language family believed to originate in Taiwan.^{[10][11]} Ilocano comprises its own branch within the Philippine Cordilleran language subfamily. It is spoken as first language by seven million people.^[3]

A lingua franca of the northern region of the Philippines, it is spoken as a secondary language by more than two million people who are native speakers of Ibanag, Ivatan, and other languages in Northern Luzon.^[2]

Geographic distribution

The language is spoken in northwest Luzon, the Babuyan Islands, Cordillera Administrative Region, Cagayan Valley, northern parts of Central Luzon, Mindoro and scattered areas in Mindanao (the SOCCSKSARGEN region in particular).^[12] The language is also spoken in the United States, with Hawaii and California having the largest number of speakers.^[13] It is the third most spoken non-English language in Hawaii after Tagalog and Japanese, with 17% of those speaking languages other than English at home (25.4% of the population) speaking the language.^[14]

In September 2012, the province of La Union passed an ordinance recognizing Ilocano (Iloko) as an official provincial language, alongside Filipino and English, as national and official languages of the Philippines, respectively.^[4] It is the first province in the Philippines to pass an ordinance protecting and revitalizing a native language, although there are also other languages spoken in the province of La Union, including Pangasinan and Kankanaey.^[4]



Area where Ilocano is spoken according to Ethnologue^[6]

Striped areas are Itneg-Ilokano bilingual communities in Abra province

*Amami, ñga addaca sadi lañgit,
Madaydayao coma ti Naganmo.
Umay cuma ti pagariam.
Maaramid cuma ti pagayatam
Cas sadi lañgit casta met ditoy daga.
Itedmo cadacam ita ti taraonmi iti inaldao.
Quet pacaoanennacami cadaguiti ut-
utangmi,
A cas met panamacaoanmi
Cadaguiti nacautang cadacami.
Quet dinacam iyeg iti pannacasulisog,
No di quet isalacannacami iti daques.*

*Amami, nga addaka sadi langit,
Madaydayaw koma ti Naganmo.
Umay koma ti pagariam.
Maaramid koma ti pagayatam
Kas sadi langit kasta met ditoy daga.
Itedmo kadakami iti taraonmi iti inaldaw.
Ket pakawanennakami kadagiti ut-utangmi,
A kas met panamakawanmi
Kadagiti nakautang kadakami.
Ket dinakam iyeg iti pannakasulisog,
No di ket isalakannakami iti dakes.*

Ilocano and education

With the implementation by the Spanish of the Bilingual Education System of 1897, Ilocano, together with the other seven major languages (those that have at least a million speakers), was allowed to be used as a medium of instruction until the second grade. It is recognized by the Commission on the Filipino Language as one of the major languages of the Philippines.^[16] Constitutionally, Ilocano is an auxiliary official language in the regions where it is spoken and serves as auxiliary media of instruction therein.^[17]

In 2009, the Philippine Department of Education instituted department order 74, s. 2009 stipulating that "mother tongue-based multilingual education" would be implemented. In 2012, department order 16, s. 2012 stipulated that the mother tongue-based multilingual system was to be implemented for kindergarten to grade 3 effective school year 2012-2013.^[18] Ilocano is used in public schools mostly in the Ilocos region and the Cordilleras. It is the primary medium of instruction from kindergarten to grade 3 (except for the Filipino and English subjects) and is also a separate subject from grade 1 to grade 3. Thereafter, English and Filipino are introduced as mediums of instructions.

Literature

Ilocano animistic past offers a rich background in folklore, mythology and superstition (see Religion in the Philippines). There are many stories of good and malevolent spirits and beings. Its creation mythology centers on the giants Aran and her husband Angalo, and Namarsua (the Creator).

The epic story *Biag ni Lam-ang* (The Life of Lam-ang) is undoubtedly one of the few indigenous stories from the Philippines that survived colonialism, although much of it is now acculturated and shows many foreign elements in the retelling. It reflects values important to traditional Ilokano society; it is a hero's journey steeped in courage, loyalty, pragmatism, honor, and ancestral and familial bonds.

Ilocano culture revolves around life rituals, festivities and oral history. These were celebrated in songs (*kankanta*), dances (*salsala*), poems (*dandaniw*), riddles (*burburtia*), proverbs (*pagsasao*), literary verbal jousts called *bucanegan* (named after the writer Pedro Bucaneg, and is the equivalent of the Balagtasán of the Tagalogs) and epic stories.

Phonology

Segmental

Vowels

Modern Ilocano has two dialects, which are differentiated only by the way the letter **e** is pronounced. In the **Amianan** (*Northern*) dialect, there exist only five vowels while the **Abagatan** (*Southern*) dialect employs six.

- Amianan: /a/, /i/, /u/, /ɛ/, /o/
- Abagatan: /a/, /i/, /u/, /ɛ/, /o/, /w/

Reduplicate vowels are not slurred together, but voiced separately with an intervening glottal stop:

- saan: /sa.ʔan/ *no*
- siit: /si.ʔit/ *thorn*

The letter in **bold** is the graphic (written) representation of the vowel.

Ilokano vowel chart

	Front	Central	Back
<u>Close</u>	i /i/		u/o /u/ e /w/
<u>Mid</u>	e /ɛ/		o /o/
<u>Open</u>		a /a/	

For a better rendition of vowel distribution, please refer to the [IPA Vowel Chart](#).

Unstressed /a/ is pronounced [ə] in all positions except final syllables, like *madí* [mɛ 'di] (cannot be) but *ngiwat* (mouth) is pronounced ['ŋiwat].

Although the modern (Tagalog) writing system is largely phonetic, there are some notable conventions.

O/U and I/E

In native morphemes, the close back rounded vowel /u/ is written differently depending on the syllable. If the vowel occurs in the ultima of the morpheme, it is written **o**; elsewhere, **u**.

Example:

Root: **luto** *cook*
agluto *to cook*
lutuen *to cook (something)* example: **lutuen** *dayta*

Instances such as **masapulmonto**, *You will manage to find it, to need it*, are still consistent. Note that **masapulmonto** is, in fact, three morphemes: **masapul** (verb base), **-mo** (pronoun) and **-(n)to** (future particle). An exception to this rule, however, is **laud** /la.ʔud/ (*west*). Also, **u** in final stressed syllables can be pronounced [o], like [dɛ. 'nom] for **danum** (*water*).



The ten commandments in Ilocano.

The two vowels are not highly differentiated in native words due to fact that /o/ was an allophone of /u/ in the history of the language. In words of foreign origin, notably Spanish, they are phonemic.

Example:
uso *use*
oso *bear*

Unlike **u** and **o**, **i** and **e** are not allophones, but **i** in final stressed syllables in words ending in consonants can be [ɛ], like *ubíng* [ʊ. 'bɛŋ] (*child*).

The two closed vowels become glides when followed by another vowel. The close back rounded vowel /u/ becomes [w] before another vowel; and the close front unrounded vowel /i/, [j].

Example:
kuarta /kwar.ta/ *money*
paria /par.ja/ *bitter melon*

In addition, dental/alveolar consonants become palatalized before /i/. (See Consonants below).

Unstressed /i/ and /u/ are pronounced [ɪ] and [ʊ] except in final syllables, like *pintás* (beauty) [pɪn. 'tas] and *buténg* (fear) [bʊ. 'tɛŋ] but *bangir* (other side) and *parabur* (*grace*) are pronounced ['ba.ŋiɾ] and [pɐ. 'ɾa.bur].

Pronunciation of ⟨e⟩

The letter ⟨e⟩ represents two vowels in the non-nuclear dialects (areas outside the Ilocos provinces) [ɛ] in words of foreign origin and [u] in native words, and only one in the nuclear dialects of the Ilocos provinces, [ɛ].

Realization of ⟨e⟩

Word	Gloss	Origin	Nuclear	Non-nuclear
keddeng	<i>assign</i>	Native	[kɛd.dɛŋ]	[kwd.dwŋ]
elepante	<i>elephant</i>	Spanish	[ʔɛ.lɛ.pan.tɛ]	[ʔɛ.lɛ.pan.tɛ]

Diphthongs

Diphthongs are combination of a vowel and /i/ or /u/. In the orthography, the secondary vowels (underlying /i/ or /u/) are written with their corresponding glide, **y** or **w**, respectively. Of all the possible combinations, only /aj/ or /ej/, /iw/, /aw/ and /uj/ occur. In the orthography, vowels in sequence such as **uo** and **ai**, do not coalesce into a diphthong, rather, they are pronounced with an intervening glottal stop, for example, **buok** *hair* /bʊ.ʔuk/ and **dait** *sew* /da.ʔit/.

Diphthongs

Diphthong	Orthography	Example
/au/	aw	kabaw "senile"
/iu/	iw	iliw "home sick"
/ai/	ay	maysa "one"
/ei/[^b]	ey	idiey "there" (Regional variant. Standard: "idiay")
/oi/, /ui/[^c]	oy, uy	baboy "pig"

The diphthong /ei/ is a variant of /ai/ in native words. Other occurrences are in words of Spanish and English origin. Examples are *reyna* /¹ r ei.na/ (from Spanish *reina*, *queen*) and *treyner* /¹ t rei.nɛ r/ (*trainer*). The diphthongs /oi/ and /ui/ may be interchanged since /o/ is an allophone of /u/ in final syllables. Thus, *apúy* (fire) may be pronounced /e.¹ pui/ and *baboy* (pig) may be pronounced /¹ ba.bui/.

Consonants

		<u>Bilabial</u>	<u>Dental/ Alveolar</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Stops</u>	<u>Voiceless</u>	p	t		k	(# ^[d] Ø ^[e] v/ Ø v Ø /C-V) [ʔ] ^[f]
	<u>Voiced</u>	b	d		g	
<u>Affricates</u>	<u>Voiceless</u>			(ts, tiV) [tʃ] ^[g]		
	<u>Voiced</u>			(diV) [dʒ] ^[g]		
<u>Fricatives</u>			s	(siV) [ʃ] ^[g]		h
<u>Nasals</u>		m	n	(niV) [n j] ^[g]	ng [ŋ]	
<u>Laterals</u>			l	(liV) [l j] ^[g]		
<u>Flaps</u>			r [r]			
<u>Trills</u>			(rr [r])			
<u>Semivowels</u>		(w, CuV) [w] ^[g]		(y, CiV) [j] ^[g]		

All consonantal phonemes except /h, ʔ/ may be a syllable onset or coda. The phoneme /h/ is a borrowed sound and rarely occurs in coda position. Although, the Spanish word, **reloj**, *clock*, would have been heard as [re.loh], the final /h/ is dropped resulting in /re.lo/. However, this word also may have entered the Ilokano lexicon at early enough a time that the word was still pronounced /re.loʒ/, with the **j** pronounced as in French, resulting in /re.los/ in Ilokano. As a result, both /re.lo/ and /re.los/ occur.

The glottal stop /ʔ/ is not permissible as coda; it can only occur as onset. Even as an onset, the glottal stop disappears in affixation. Take for example the root **aramat** [ʔe.ra.mat], *use*. When prefixed with **ag-**, the expected form is *[ʔeg.ʔe.ra.mat]. But, the actual form is [ʔe.ge.ra.mat]; the glottal stop disappears. In a

reduplicated form, the glottal stop returns and participates in the template, CVC, **agar-aramat** [ʔe.gar.ʔe.ra.mat].

Stops are pronounced without aspiration. When they occur as coda, they are not released, for example, **sungbat** [sʊŋ.baɬ] *answer, response*.

Ilokano is one of the Philippine languages which is excluded from [ɾ]-[d] allophony, as /r/ in many cases is derived from a Proto-Austonesian *R, compare **bago** (Tagalog) and **baró** (Ilokano) *new*.

The language marginally has a trill [r] which was spelled as "rr", for example, **serrek** [sɛ. 'rɛk] *to enter*. Trill [r] is sometimes an allophone of [ɾ] in word-initial position and word-final positions, spelled as single <r>. But it is different in proper names of foreign origin, mostly Spanish, like **Serrano**, which is correctly pronounced [sɛ. 'rano]. Some speakers, however, pronounce **Serrano** as [sɛ. 'ɾano].

Prosody

Primary stress

The placement of primary stress is lexical in Ilokano. This results in minimal pairs such as / 'ka : .yo/ (*wood*) and /ka. 'yo/ (*you (plural or polite)*) or / 'ki : .ta/ (*class, type, kind*) and /ki. 'ta/ (*see*). In written Ilokano the reader must rely on context, thus <kayo> and <kita>. Primary stress can fall only on either the penult or the ultima of the root, as seen in the previous examples.

While stress is unpredictable in Ilokano, there are notable patterns that can determine where stress will fall depending on the structures of the penult, the ultima and the origin of the word.^[2]

- **Foreign Words** – The stress of foreign (mostly Spanish) words adopted into Ilokano fall on the same syllable as the original.^[h]

Ilokano	Gloss	Comment
doktór	doctor	Spanish origin
agmaného	(to) drive	Spanish origin (<i>I drive</i>)
agrekórd	(to) record	English origin (verb)

- **CVC.'CV(C)# but 'CVŋ.kV(C)#** – In words with a closed penult, stress falls on the ultima, except for instances of /-ŋ.k-/ where it is the penult.

Ilokano	Gloss	Comment
addá	there is/are	Closed Penult
takkí	feces	Closed Penult
bibíngka	(a type of delicacy)	-ŋ.k sequence

- **'C(j/w)V#** – In words whose ultima is a glide plus a vowel, stress falls on the ultima.

Ilokano	Gloss	Comment
al-aliá	ghost	Consonant-Glide-Vowel
ibiáng	to involve (someone or something)	Consonant-Glide-Vowel
ressuát	creation	Consonant-Glide-Vowel

- **C.'CV:.?VC#** – In words where V?V and V is the same vowel for the penult and ultima, the stress falls on the penult.

Ilocano	Gloss	Comment
buggúong	fermented fish or shrimp paste	Vowel-Glottal-Vowel
máag	idiot	Vowel-Glottal-Vowel
síit	thorn, spine, fish bone	Vowel-Glottal-Vowel

Secondary stress

Secondary stress occurs in the following environments:

- Syllables whose coda is the onset of the next, i.e., the syllable before a geminate.

Ilocano	Gloss	Comment
pànnakakíta	ability to see	Syllable before geminate
kèddéng	judgement, decision	Syllable before geminate
ùbbíng	children	Syllable before geminate

- Reduplicated consonant-vowel sequence resulting from morphology or lexicon

Ilocano	Gloss	Comment
agsàsaó	speaks, is speaking	Reduplicate CV
àl-aliá	ghost, spirit	Reduplicate CV
agdàdáiit	sews, is sewing	Reduplicate CV

Vowel length

Vowel length coincides with stressed syllables (primary or secondary) and only on open syllables except for ultimas, for example, /'ka:.yo/ *tree* versus /ka.'yo/ (*second person plural ergative pronoun*).

Stress shift

As primary stress can fall only on the penult or the ultima, suffixation causes a shift in stress one syllable to the right. The vowel of open penults that result lengthen as a consequence.

Stem	Suffix	Result	Gloss
/ ' pu : .dut/ (heat)	/-wn/ (Goal focus)	/pu. ' du : .twn/	to warm/heat (something)
/da. ' lus/ (clean)	/-an/ (Directional focus)	/da.lu. ' san/	to clean (something)

Grammar

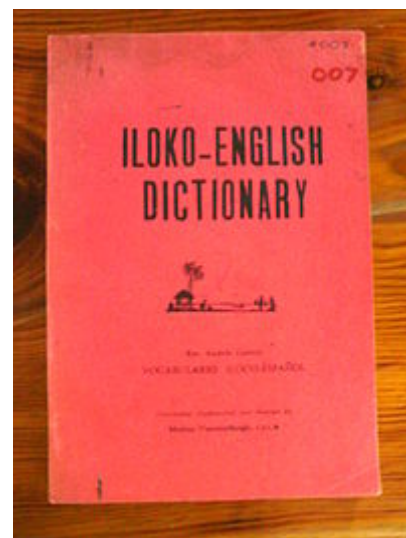
Ilokano is typified by a predicate-initial structure. Verbs and adjectives occur in the first position of the sentence, then the rest of the sentence follows.

Ilocano uses a highly complex list of affixes (prefixes, suffixes, infixes and enclitics) and reduplications to indicate a wide array of grammatical categories. Learning simple root words and corresponding affixes goes a long way in forming cohesive sentences.^[19]

Lexicon

Borrowings

Foreign accretion comes largely from Spanish, followed by English and smatterings of much older accretion from Hokkien (Min Nan), Arabic and Sanskrit.^{[20][21][22]}



An Ilocano Dictionary by Morice Vanoverbergh, CICM, published in 1955 by the CICM Fathers in Baguio to help them in evangelizing in Ilocandia.

Examples of Borrowing

Word	Source	Original Meaning	Ilocano meaning
<u>arak</u>	Arabic	drink similar to sake	generic alcoholic drink
karma	Sanskrit	deed (see <u>Buddhism</u>)	spirit
sanglay	Hokkien	to deliver goods	to deliver/Chinese merchant
agbuldos	English	to bulldoze	to bulldoze
kuarta	Spanish	<i>cuarta</i> ("quarter", a kind of copper coin)	money
kumusta	Spanish	greeting: ¿Cómo está? ("How are you?")	How are you?

Common expressions

Ilokano shows a T-V distinction.

English	Ilocano
Yes	Wen
No	Saan Haan (variant)
How are you?	Kumustaka? Kumustakayo? (polite and plural)
Good day	Naimbag nga aldaw. Naimbag nga aldawyo. (polite and plural)
Good morning	Naimbag a bigatmo. Naimbag a bigatyo. (polite and plural)
Good afternoon	Naimbag a malemmo. Naimbag a malemyo. (polite and plural)
Good evening	Naimbag a rabiim. Naimbag a rabiiyo. (polite and plural)
What is your name?	Ania ti naganmo? (often contracted to <i>Ania't nagan mo?</i> or <i>Ana't nagan mo</i>) Ania ti naganyo?
Where's the bathroom?	Ayanna ti banio?
I do not understand	Saanko a maawatan/matarusan. Haanko a maawatan/matarusan. Diak maawatan/matarusan.
I love you	Ay-ayatenka. Ipatpategka.
I'm sorry.	Pakawanennak. Dispensarennak.
Thank you.	Agyamannak apo. Dios ti agngina.
Goodbye	Kastan/Kasta pay. (Till then) Sige. (Okay. Continue.)

	Innakon. (I'm going) Inkamin. (We are going) Ditakan. (You stay) Ditakayon. (You stay (pl.))
I/me	

Numbers, days, months

Numbers

Ilocano uses two number systems, one native and the other derived from Spanish.

Numbers		
0	ibbong awan (lit. <i>none</i>)	sero
0.25 (1/4)	pagkapat	kuatro
0.50 (1/2)	kagudua	mitad
1	maysa	uno
2	dua	dos
3	tallo	tres
4	uppat	kuatro
5	lima	singko
6	innem	sais
7	pito	siete
8	walo	otso
9	siam	nuebe
10	sangapulo (lit. <i>a group of ten</i>)	dies
11	sangapulo ket maysa	onse
20	duapulo	bainte
50	limapulo	singkuenta
100	sangagasut (lit. <i>a group of one hundred</i>)	sien, sienta
1,000	sangaribo (lit. <i>a group of one thousand</i>)	mil
10,000	sangalaksa (lit. <i>a group of ten thousand</i>)	dies mil
1,000,000	sangariwriw (lit. <i>a group of one million</i>)	milion
1,000,000,000	sangabilion (American English, <i>billion</i>)	bilion

Ilocano uses a mixture of native and Spanish numbers. Traditionally Ilokano numbers are used for quantities and Spanish numbers for time or days and references. Examples:

Spanish:

Mano ti tawenmo?

How old are you (in years)? (Lit. How many years do you have?)

Beintiuno.

Twenty one.

Luktanyo dagiti Bibliayo iti libro ni Juan kapitulo tres bersikolo diesiseis.

Open your Bibles to the book of John chapter three verse sixteen.

Ilocano:

Mano a kilo ti bagas ti kayatmo?

How many kilos of rice do you want?

Sangapulo laeng.

Ten only.

Adda dua nga ikanna.

He has two fish. (lit. There are two fish with him.)

Days of the week

Days of the week are directly borrowed from Spanish.

Days of the Week

Monday	Lunes
Tuesday	Martes
Wednesday	Miercoles
Thursday	Huebes
Friday	Biernes
Saturday	Sabado
Sunday	Dominggo

Months

Like the days of the week, the names of the months are taken from Spanish.

Months

January	<i>Enero</i>	July	<i>Hulio</i>
February	<i>Pebrero</i>	August	<i>Agosto</i>
March	<i>Marso</i>	September	<i>Septiembre</i>
April	<i>Abril</i>	October	<i>Oktubre</i>
May	<i>Mayo</i>	November	<i>Nobiembre</i>
June	<i>Hunio</i>	December	<i>Disiembre</i>

Units of time

The names of the units of time are either native or are derived from Spanish. The first entries in the following table are native; the second entries are Spanish derived.

Units of time

second	kanito segundo
minute	daras minuto
hour	oras
day	aldaw
week	lawas dominggo (lit. <i>Sunday</i>)
month	bulan
year	tawen anio

To mention time, Ilokano use a mixture of Spanish and Ilokano:

1:00 a.m. *A la una iti bigat* (One in the morning)

2:30 p.m. *A las dos imedia iti malem* (in Spanish, *A las dos y media de la tarde* or "half past two in the afternoon")

6:00 p.m. *Alas sais iti sardang* (six in the evening)

7:00 p.m. *Alas siete iti rabii* (seven in the evening)

12:00 noon *Alas dose iti pangaldaw* (twelve noon)

More Ilocano words

- *abay* = beside; wedding party
- *abalayan* = parents-in-law
- *adal* = study (Southern dialect)
- *adda* = affirming the presence or existence of a person, place, or object
- *ading* = younger sibling; can also be applied to someone who is younger than the speaker
- *ala* = to take
- *ammo* = know
- *anus* = perseverance, patience (depends on the usage)
- *anya* = what/what is it
- *apan* = go; to go
- *apa* = fight, argument; ice cream cone
- *apay* = why
- *apong* = grandparent
- *apong baket / lilang / lola* = grandmother
- *apong lakay / lilong / lolo* = grandfather
- *aramid* = build, work (Southern dialect)
- *aysus!! Ay Apo!* = oh, Jesus/oh, my God!
- *baak* = ancient; old
- *bado* = clothes
- *bagi* = one's body; ownership
- *balong* = same as *baro*
- *bangles* = spoiled food
- *(i/bag)baga* = (to) tell/speak

- *bagtit / mauyong* = crazy/bad word in Ilokano, drunk person, meager
- *balasang* = young female/lass
- *balatong* = mung beans
- *balong* = infant/child
- *bangsit* = stink/unpleasant/spoiled
- *baro* = young male/lad
- *basa* = study (Northern dialect); read (Southern dialect)
- *basang* = same as *balasang*
- *bassit* = few, small, tiny
- *kabarbaro* = new
- *basol* = fault, wrongdoing, sin
- *baut* = spank
- *bayag* = slow
- *binting* = 25 cents/quarter
- *dadael* = destroy/ruin
- *(ma)damdama* = later
- *danon* = to arrive at
- *diding / taleb* = wall
- *dumanon* = come
- *kiaw/amarilio* = yellow
- *buneng* = bladed tool / sword
- *gasto* = spend
- *ganus* = unripe
- *gaw-at* = reach
- *(ag) gawid* = go home
- *giddan* = simultaneous
- *iggem* = holding
- *ikkan* = to give
- *inipis* = cards
- *inton bigat / intono bigat* = tomorrow
- *kaanakan* = niece / nephew
- *kabalio* = horse
- *kabatiti* = loofah
- *kalub* = cover
- *kanayon* = always
- *karuba* = neighbor
- *kayat* = want
- *kayumanggi-kunig* = yellowish brown
- *kibin* = hold hands
- *kigtut* = startle
- *kuddot/keddel* = pinch
- *kumá / komá* = hoping for
- *ina/inang/nanang* = mother
- *lastog* = boast/arrogant
- *lag-an* = light/not heavy

- *laing / sirib* = intelligence
- *lawa / nalawa* = wide
- *lugan* = vehicle
- *madi* = hate
- *manang* = older sister or relative; can also be applied to women a little older than the speaker
- *manó* = how many/how much
- *manong* = older brother or relative; can also be applied to men a little older than the speaker
- *mare* = female friend/mother
- *met* = also, too
- *obra* = work (Northern dialect)
- *naimbag nga agsapa* = good morning
- *naapgad* = salty
- *nagasang, naadat*=spicy
- *(na)pintas* = beautiful/pretty (woman)
- *(na)ngato* = high/above/up
- *panaw* = leave
- *pare* = close male friend
- *padi* = priest
- *(na)peggad* = *danger(ous)*
- *(ag) perdi* = (to) break/ruin/damage
- *pigis*= tear
- *pigsa* = strength; strong
- *pustaan* = bet, wager
- *pimmusay(en)* = died
- *riing* = wake up
- *rigat* = hardship
- *rugi* = start
- *rugit* = dirt/not clean
- *ruot* = weed/s
- *rupa* = face
- *ruar* = outside
- *sagad* = broom
- *sala* = dance
- *sang-gol* = arm wrestling
- *sapul* = find; need
- *(na)sakit* = (it) hurts
- *sida* = noun for fish, main dish, side dish, viand
- *siit* = fish bone/thorn
- *(na)singpet* = kind/obedient
- *suli* = corner
- *(ag)surat* = (to) write
- *tadem* = sharpness (use for tools)
- *takaw* = steal
- *takrot/tarkok* = coward/afraid
- *tangken* = hard (texture)

- *tinnag* = fall down
- *(ag)tokar* = to play music or a musical instrument
- *torpe* = rude
- *tudo* = rain
- *(ag)tugaw* = (to) sit
- *tugawan* = anything to sit on
- *tugaw* = chair, seat
- *tuno* = grill
- *(na)tawid* = inherit(ed)
- *ubing* = kid; baby; child
- *umay* = welcome
- *unay* = very much
- *uliteg* = uncle
- *uray* = even though/wait
- *uray siak met* = me too; even I/me
- *ulo* = head
- *upa* = hen
- *utong* = string beans
- *utot* = mouse/rat
- *uttot* = fart

Also of note is the yo-yo, named after an ilocano word.

See also

- [Ilokano grammar](#)
- [Ilokano numbers](#)
- [Ilokano particles](#)
- [Ilokano verb](#)

Notes

- a. However, there are notable exceptions. The reverse is true for the vowel /u/ where it has two representations in native words. The vowel /u/ is written **o** when it appears in the last syllable of the word or of the root, for example **kitaemonto** /ki.ta.e.mun.tu/. In addition, **e** represents two vowels in the southern dialect: [ɛ] and [ɐ].
- b. The diphthong /ei/ is a variant of /ai/.
- c. The distinction between /o/ and /u/ is minimal.
- d. The '#' represents the start of the word boundary
- e. the symbol 'Ø' represents *zero* or an absence of a phoneme.
- f. Ilocano syllables always begin with a consonant onset. Words that begin with a vowel actually begin with a glottal stop ('[ʔ]'), but it is not shown in the orthography. When the glottal stop occurs within a word there are two ways it is represented. When two vowels are juxtaposed, except certain vowel combinations beginning with /i/ or /u/ which in fact imply a glide /j/ or /w/, the glottal stop is implied. Examples: **buok** *hair* [buː.ʔok], **dait** *sew* [daː.ʔit], but **not ruar** *outside* [rwar]. However, if the previous syllable is closed (ends in a consonant) and the following syllable begins with a glottal stop, a hyphen is used to represent it, for example **lab-ay** *bland* [lab.ʔai].

- g. Letters in parentheses are orthographic conventions that are used.
- h. Spanish permits stress to fall on the antepenult. As a result, Ilokano will shift the stress to fall on the penult. For example, **árabe** *an Arab* becomes **arábo** in Ilocano.

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External links

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- Android Mobile Application - Ilokano Search (<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.toidp.ilokano.search.free>) – A free Android application that allows users to search our database of entries for Ilokano/English translations.
- iOS Mobile Application - Ilokano Search (<https://geo.itunes.apple.com/us/app/ilokano-search-free/id1110530308?mt=8>) – A free iOS application that allows users to search our database of entries for Ilokano/English translations
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- samtoy.blogspot.com (<http://samtoy.blogspot.com/>) Yloco Blog maintained by Ilokano writers Raymundo Pascua Addun and Joel Manuel
- Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170503020518/http://language.psy.auckland.ac.nz/austronesian/>)
- [dadapilan.com](https://web.archive.org/web/20070216050920/http://www.dadapilan.com/ruangan/) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070216050920/http://www.dadapilan.com/ruangan/>) – an Iloko literature portal featuring Iloko works by Ilokano writers and forum for Iloko literary study, criticism and online workshop.
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